

## The Washington Times

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The Washington Times Company,  
TIMES BUILDING,  
SOUTHWEST CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND  
FIFTH STREET.  
Telephone—Editorial Rooms, 432.  
Business Office, 537.  
Price—Morning or Evening Edition, One Cent.  
Sunday Edition, Three Cents.  
Monthly by Carrier.  
Morning and Sunday, Thirty-five Cents.  
Evening, Twenty-five Cents.  
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1895.



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## THE TIMES CIRCULATION.

Phenomenal Increase Leads Its Rival to Resort to Underhand Methods. Since the Times began publishing its own circulation statistics, cries of distress have from time to time been heard from the camps of its competitors. But it was only when the strongest rival was overtaken and distanced in the race for popularity that underhand methods which would not be tolerated in ordinary business transactions, were called into use.

The numerous merchants who have been approached, and who have kindly kept the Times informed, afford other advertisers the best evidence of the strength of the Times, and its value as an advertising medium—a strength that cannot be shaken so long as more than 100,000 readers daily say that "The Times" is their favorite paper. The total number of copies of The Times actually sold and distributed during the past week was 228,495, showing a gain over the preceding week of 1,029, and 50,942 more than its nearest rival. These figures speak for themselves and are not affected by slanderous tongues.

Circulation brings results, and merchants who use The Times obtain the results for which they advertise.

The circulation of The Times for the week ending October 27 was as follows:  
Monday, Oct. 21, 33,708  
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 34,028  
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 34,287  
Thursday, Oct. 24, 34,034  
Friday, Oct. 25, 33,898  
Saturday, Oct. 26, 34,089  
Sunday, Oct. 27, 33,749  
Total, 228,495

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending October 27, 1895, and that the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide subscribers, and that none of them were returned or retained in the office undelivered.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of October, A. D. 1895.  
ERNEST G. CAMPBELL,  
Notary Public.

ALFRED AUSTIN, LAUREATE.  
After many moons of weary waiting a poet has been found in Great Britain who is worthy of the distinction of the title of "Laureate," in the person of one Alfred Austin.

Poets laureate to the British crown are not so easily picked up in these days of decaying and moribund monarchies, and it is not surprising that the Queen should search in obscure corners for a victim. Nearly all of the living British poets who are worthy of the name have been too radical in economical or social philosophy to be acceptable. Tennyson was forced to forget the fine humanity, and democracy shadowed in Locksley Hall, in which he lauded the coming parliament of man and federation of the world, and to give the lie in mature age to the quicker intuition and truer thought of youth, after he was created a lord and a rhymester of royal accoutrements and royal royalties. Ruskin was too recklessly in sympathy with the people to be limited by the imbecile boundaries of official poet and royal factotum. William Morris, in many respects the loftiest singer of his day, is a socialist apostle. Swinburne was too subtle for regal understanding; Edwin Arnold too greatly permeated by Oriental mysticism; Keats too earnest a devotee of the decadent school, and so on with the others who may be termed poets.

Alfred Austin, being from the few superficial skirts which overflowed his circumscribed intellect and reached an uninterested public, is quite the proper caper for a poet laureate. His cultivated snobbishness, his pretty and harmless turban-making makes him an ideal sacrifice upon the altar of ridiculous precedent; and the high muck-muck who confers the Brummagean badge of the laureateship, which at no clumsily upon Tennyson, chose well and successfully. Austin is the only rhyme-monger who could quite get down to the altitude of the office.

## ANACOSTIA'S INFILTRATION.

The citizens of the thrifty and beautiful suburb across the Eastern Branch certainly deserve the sympathy of this entire community in the deprivations they have suffered on account of the poverty of the management of the Anacostia Street Railway Company.

The Times has so frequently and frankly expressed its opinion of that management that it is now only necessary to repeat that the poverty plea for paying inadequate and indecent wages to employees is one so contemptible that it is difficult to discuss it for a moment with any degree of patience. Investors who must starve their workmen to feed their own stomachs are out of place in the industrial scheme of the closing years of the nineteenth century, and should either retire voluntarily or be forced either to retire from business. The Anacostia company has repeatedly forfeited its charter and there should be some means taken to induce this wretched monopoly for a street railway to surrender its franchise to better hands.

The union employees of this road have also been right in their contention. The maintenance of fair wages everywhere is involved in contests such as that in

which they are engaged. That they have the sympathy and will have the co-operation of the public is guaranteed by the enthusiastic meeting held last evening when resolutions were passed to boycott the road until the old men and old wages are restored.

President Griswold may temporarily secure non-union men to run a few cars, but he will be forced to abandon the contest, and either pay fair compensation for a fair day's work, or sell his emaciated system to some one who will give decent treatment to both employees and the public.

## EXCISE REGULATIONS.

No dealer has reason to find fault with the rigid regulations of this year in regard to the filing of applications for license. Ample notice has been given that if applications were not recorded and fees deposited previous to the hour of closing yesterday, the neglect would place the houses falling to apply in the same category as those making application for a new license. This is an entirely proper regulation, and cannot meet with objection from those whose purpose it is to do business in a business-like way.

Another important consideration is that of the licensing of clubs. Though the courts decided in the suit against the now defunct Press Club that a license was unnecessary, it is proposed to make another test of the law, and it may, therefore, be expected that some of the prominent social clubs will appear in the near future as a defendant in a suit to discover whether clubs which make a profit upon the sale of liquor to members may enjoy an immunity not extended to other dealers.

While, however, the excise board has been diligent in laying down the law to saloonkeepers and clubs, it has made no suggestion in regard to the amenability to the law of another class of houses, now numbering nearly 100, all well-known to the police, and which sell intoxicating beverages of all kinds, at all hours, without pretense of legal privilege. Apparently the excise board is disposed to permit persons whose occupation is in every way lawless to sell outside of the law, while the law-abiding are held to the strictest accountability.

It is more than strange that a board which is engaged in laudable efforts to force a recognition of every legal prescription, and secure all the revenue possible, should wink at this sinister infraction of law and good order, when if each one of these houses were forced to procure a license, the municipal treasury would be fattened to the extent of more than \$30,000. At the very least, these houses should either be compelled to procure license or cease their illegal traffic at once and for all time.

## SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME.

It is greatly to be regretted that members of so excellent an organization as that of the Associated Charities, of this city, should find it difficult to exhibit that nice domestic charity for the weaknesses of each other, which would insure peace in the family. No society devoted to the doing of good to the unfortunate can execute its mission successfully in the midst of unfortunate wrangles of its members.

Secretary Emory may have been justified in offering his resignation on account of the new regulation that he should only act in important matters, after consultation with a committee. This change may have seemed in some sense a reflection against his methods. His assertion is that it would interfere with his freedom of action in emergency cases. This recalls the fact that last winter, during the severest weather of the season, scores of the homeless and needy were refused assistance at night, and asked to call next day, because of the lack of machinery to meet just emergency.

It is to be hoped that in the reorganization of affairs some means will be adopted to enable the organization to make the emergency assistance more perfect, whether by the re-election of Mr. Emory as secretary, with prerogatives unlimited, or in some other way.

Candidate ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, must feel a good deal like the last rose of summer, for he would not permit himself to be reduced to the extremity of demanding a retraction of campaign stories sent out by the Republican State committee.

If the strength of the arms of Corbett and Fitzsimmons were equal to the strength of their jaws the story of Samson would fade into insignificance.

Some of Senator Quay's friends feel that the most serious accusation ever made against him is that he is assisting Gorman.

Candidate Lowndes ought to tie the back of the vaulting animal, whose heels and head seem to be equally dangerous when they are in front of the Republican State committee.

## Points About Pilgrims

Among the late arrivals at Willard's are A. W. Betts and wife, Norfolk, Conn.; A. S. Cheever, Boston; John F. Aldrich, Pittsburg; A. F. Martin, Denver; Alexander McDowell, New York; C. H. Coates, New York, and Mrs. McFarland, Atlanta, Ga.

The Riggs House is entertaining George F. Spear, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. G. MacPherson, Rochester, T. J. Gilmore and wife, St. Louis, and F. W. Hones, Boston.

Claude N. Bennett, of Atlanta, late private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, is registered at Pugh's. The same hotel is also entertaining Frank H. Thomas, of Boston; S. H. Reynolds, Chicago; William Newman, Albany, and H. J. Vaughn, New York.

## THE YUKON BOUNDARY LINE

Prof. Duffield Says the Coast Survey Has Data to Establish It.

All That Remains to Be Done Is for the High Contracting Parties to Get Together.

Prof. Duffield, superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, speaking of the dispatch which effected that the United States had refused protection to the gold seekers on the Yukon for the reason that the territory was within Canadian jurisdiction, said that he did not understand that this government has ever made such a statement. He was never asked, until last week, so far as the records show, for a statement giving the location of the boundary line, and it is not likely that that described in the Ottawa dispatch without seeking information in regard to the line.

"Can you give the information?" was asked. "We have the data," replied Prof. Duffield, "to establish the line running north on the 141st meridian of longitude from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic Ocean. It is along this line that the gold country is located. In 1893 A. M. Ogilvie, an American, discovered the gold country. We know the position of his stakes at the crossing of Forty-mile Creek and the Yukon River, at the junction of which streams the Canadian government is erecting a fort. The field notes we are working on now were taken this summer by a surveying party which has not yet returned, and in ten days or two weeks the computations will have been finished."

Prof. Duffield stated that all the essential points for the determination of the boundary between Alaska and Canada had been marked, and that all which remained to be done was for the high contracting parties to get together and agree upon the line. He said that the line "ten miles from the shore" was to be run. That was a subject of diplomatic negotiation; scientific skill could not be used in the matter after it had been agreed upon.

He also pointed out the fact that old maps and globes in the possession of the survey have the Yukon River shown as a matter of fact, the stream's course was westward, emptying into Morton's Sound, on the west coast. The Yukon River there forms a delta of numberless mouths. Prof. Duffield is inclined to believe that Ogilvie's line of the 141st meridian is about seven miles too far west.

## SIX-WEEK SLEEP.

Pennsylvania Man Who Is Affected With a Strange Malady. Shamokin, Pa., Nov. 2.—Amos J. Manning, of Mt. Carmel, awoke yesterday from a sleep that lasted almost continuously during the past six weeks. He was not much awake at the present time, but is apt to go into dreamland again at any moment, as he has been affected with a peculiar malady, which has lasted eleven years to such an extent that he frequently spends four-fifths of his time in slumber.

As his mother is a widow without any means of support other than her ability to work, she has decided that she cannot provide for the sufferer any longer, and they are now trying to decide where he had better be placed.

Manning is now thirty-one years of age, and usually finds employment around the mines, when he is not sleeping. The trouble was first noticed about eleven years ago, when he began sleeping hours over the usual time allowed for the recuperation of the mind and body.

His slumbers gradually grew upon him with years, and his family and friends now express surprise when he is awake, and a constant condition for a week at a time. Owing to the family's limited means, they have been unable to give him much medical attention, but the physician has recently examined him and pronounced his case as mysterious as it is unusual.

When Manning is sleeping, he is in a regular sleep, and he has been known to sleep for a month at a time, and when he awakes he says that the time passed in slumber has been black to him. His general health appears to be good.

It is probable that an effort will now be made to place him in some hospital for treatment. A local physician thinks that Manning's trouble is caused by the pressure due to water on the brain.

## AGAINST GRAIN GAMBLERS.

Important Action of the Attorney General of Illinois. Chicago, Nov. 2.—Attorney General Mahoney, yesterday, issued a writ of habeas corpus and warehouse men of this city that he would begin quo warranto proceedings against them in the circuit court before Judge Gilchrist.

The proceedings are based upon alleged violations of the State law which forbids elevator and warehouse men to have the custody of grain belonging to others from dealing or speculating in grain.

This move affects one of Chicago's greatest enterprises. Last year an investigation on the same general lines was conducted, but nothing of a tangible nature resulted.

This action on the part of the attorney general was expected to follow a recent decision of the State board of railroad and warehouse commissioners.

## WEALTHY BUT SEEDY.

Apparently Indigent Hospital Patient With Thousands in His Pocket. New York, Nov. 2.—Thomas J. Quinn, forty-two years of age, was taken sick on the streets yesterday afternoon, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. He was sleeping at a cheap lodging-house in Park Row. At the hospital Quinn's disease was diagnosed as malaria.

Clerk Claven examined Quinn's seedy-looking clothing and was thunderstruck to find \$2,128.17 in his pockets. He also found a book of a Wilmington, Del. bank, was also found on Quinn's person.

## ARE ARMENIANS TO BLAME?

More Likely Than Turks to Be Responsible for College Fire.

President of Commissioners Says the Armenians Are More to Be Feared Than the Mohammedans.

Boston, Nov. 2.—Rev. Judson Smith, secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, talked last night in regard to the reported attempt to burn the American college at Marsovan, Asia Minor.

He said in substance: "While I have no definite information in regard to the details, I doubt if the Turks themselves are responsible. Strange as it may seem, we have more to fear continually from Armenians than we have from the Mohammedans."

The reason for this fact is found in the intense feeling aroused among the members of the American Revolutionary Society who have been expelled from the college at various times during several years past because we cannot approve of their political course, and are consequently unwilling to be held in any way responsible for their unlawful measures or actions.

"American missionaries have always been loyal to the Turkish government and laws, and have avoided everything in any way calculated to indicate sympathy with Armenian revolutionary plots."

"These revolutionaries are like the Russian nihilists, and cannot accomplish any good purpose. The whole aim of the Armenian revolutionists seems to be to keep up such a perpetual broil in the Turkish empire that eventually Europe will feel compelled to break up the empire of the Turks."

"Whether Armenians commit crimes or are themselves the victims of Turkish outrages, is all the same to the revolutionists; it is the victim, their game is still played."

"This sort of thing is abetted by Armenians in America and elsewhere, and it is a great pity they cannot be all kept in their native land."

This is not the first attempt to burn the institution. Threats have been made against the principal officials of the college for years, and about five years ago a new building connected with it was burned.

We have always suspected the Armenian revolutionists of being guilty of this offense, but we never absolutely fixed it upon any individual.

There was evidence, however, of the presence of Turkish police officials, under such circumstances as to render it almost certain that they were at least indifferent spectators of the affair, and although very unlikely, the Turkish government was brought by the United States to regard the matter that they ultimately gave us over \$2,000 toward a new building."

## WINDSOR SEPARATIONISTS.

They Adopt a Platform Declaring for Independence and Republicanism. Windsor, Ontario, Nov. 2.—The citizens of Windsor and Essex county, who formed an Independence of Canada Club a week ago, and who are now trying to decide where they adopted a platform of night, and will promulgate its principles throughout the Dominion.

The platform contains the following: "We are of the opinion that the Dominion of Great Britain is a despotic and tyrannical government, and that it is the duty of the people of this country to declare their independence, and to establish a republic, and to adopt the following platform:

"The political freedom and independence of Canada is the basis of an amicable and constitutional manner. The establishment of a republican form of government, with a constitution as would be suitable to our requirements."

## All Pledged Not Guilty.

Criminal Court No. 2 this morning was in session only a short time. The whole period was taken up in pleading to indictments issued by the last grand jury. The following persons were arraigned and pleaded not guilty:

William Dobson, larceny; Anthony Selvey, larceny from the person; John W. Bussey, housebreaking; John W. Bussey, housebreaking; Richard McCauley, housebreaking; William H. Rhine, bigamy; and John Henry Hughes.

## Overcoat Thief Sentenced.

George M. Robb, the overcoat thief, was tried before Judge Miller in the police court this morning, and sentenced to one year in jail.



This is the wardrobe equinox. Everybody most is scrambling into heavy-weight wearables. Clothes buying oughtn't to be a perplexing task to anybody who's the least bit observing.

## New Method of Preparing an Important Compound.

One of the most valuable light-giving constituents of common coal-gas is acetylene, but it is present in such small quantity in very small quantity. Acetylene is composed of two equivalents of carbon and one equivalent of hydrogen. When burned in air it forms a common gas-jet, acetylene produces a smoky flame, but more a properly selected burner its flame is smokeless and burns more light than that of any other gas.

A new method of preparing acetylene promises to give the gas great future as an illuminant. This method, first recently developed, consists in heating together in an electric furnace, powdered chalk or lime, and some iron filings, mixed with carbon, coal, or charcoal. At the temperature of the furnace calcium carbide is formed. This is a dark gray solid, resembling in appearance an impure mineral. It is composed of five-eighths calcium and three-eighths carbon. When thrown into water, double decomposition results, the calcium combining with the water to form calcium hydroxide, and the carbon uniting with the hydrogen and forming acetylene, which escapes from the water with violent ebullition and may be readily collected in any suitable receiver.

The solid calcium carbide can be transported without special precaution other than that it be kept dry. The consumer supplied with the carbide will be able to manufacture his own gas by simply immersing the carbide in water. A receiver for storing the gas will be about all the plant necessary. Suitable burners can be made with need to be slight modifications of the common jet, so as to supply the exact proportion of air, otherwise the flame will smoke. The writer, by using the common household burner, was able to so regulate the supply of air and gas as to produce a pure white flame of great brilliancy, almost insupportable to the eye, and which was free from penetrating odor, so that any leakage of the gas would be immediately detected.

One pound of pure calcium carbide will yield five and a half cubic feet of acetylene, measured at 0°C. and atmospheric pressure. If it be true, as stated, that the calcium carbide can be manufactured at twenty dollars per ton, competition should be under equally favorable conditions the cost of GOOD LIGHT, twenty-five candlepower, from acetylene would be about one-tenth of that from kerosene, when the latter sells at FIFTY CENTS PER OUNCE THOUSAND FEET (or 16c. per 1,000 feet).

The preparation of acetylene from the mineral elements has long been of great theoretical interest, because it is the first step in the production of organic substances from the inorganic. Benzene, naphthalene, and styrene may be readily manufactured from acetylene. From benzene we obtain that wonderful series of aniline colors and dyes. Ethylene can be converted into alcohol, and from alcohol many other organic substances can be produced.

The preparation of acetylene has heretofore been too expensive to make it of practical importance, but the new method places the gas within the range of commercial use, both by itself and as the basis for the building up of other compounds. The most fertile promise, however, is the possibility of isolated gas-lighting.

S. E. TILMAN, Prof. U. S. M. A., The Compositum Magazine, June, 1895.

## POLICE OFFICERS INDIGNANT

Charges Against Detective Hartigan Aired in the Police Court.

Prosecutor Mulholland Excoriates Lawyer Woodworth and Suggests Action for Perjury.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Sarah M. Waycott, convicted and fined in the police court several days ago for keeping a disorderly house, was argued before Judge Miller this afternoon. Affidavits signed and sworn to by the defendant and by Florence Richards, who was arrested when the house was raided, were read by the defendant's attorney. The affidavit of Mrs. Waycott sets forth that she was coerced into keeping the house, and the hearing of the officer in the case by recent Detective Hartigan, while that of the woman alleged perjury by the officer.

After the affidavits were read Detective Hartigan took the stand and testified that the defendant volunteered at the station-house, and that she was willing to admit her guilt, as she thought it would be the easiest way out of the difficulty. A few days after the woman was fined \$25, witness was told at the station-house that "Woodworth," the lawyer for Mrs. Waycott, wanted to see him at court, and came up to see him.

Woodworth, in stating that he was a lawyer, asked some questions, to which witness replied: "You didn't have a warrant for her arrest, did you?" "I certainly did," witness replied. The witness then stated that Woodworth exclaimed: "Well, there's \$25 at that police court that I am going to get."

Ser. Lombardy, who testified that Hartigan's testimony, and Mr. Mulholland, for the Government, suggested that the motion for a new trial be granted, and in the light of evidence in possession of the Government cases of perjury could be made against the woman.

Mr. Woodworth's reflections upon Detective Hartigan during the argument occasioned considerable indignation among the officers present. Lieut. Kelly openly protested, saying that it was an outrage for the court to allow Hartigan's affidavit to be publicly shattered by Woodworth.

Judge Miller finally instructed the lawyer to have his client in court Monday, when his motion for a new trial will be further heard, and bonds fixed in case it was granted.

## FILLED TWO POSITIONS.

Successors to Mr. Dabney and Clerk Kieckhefer Appointed. The important legal position of solicitor for the State Department, which was left vacant through the resignation of Mr. W. D. Dabney to accept the chair of law at the University of Virginia, was filled yesterday afternoon by the President in the appointment of Mr. Walter Emerson Faxon, of North Carolina.

Secretary Olney also filled another important vacancy in his department, appointing Mr. Frank A. Brammagan, of Ohio, as chief of the bureau of accounts, the position from which Mr. Francis Kieckhefer resigned last week as a result of an investigation into the conduct of his office. Both appointments were made in the morning, and both appointees entered the service of the government under civil service rules.

Their Sanity Questioned. Writs of inquiry as to sanity were issued to day against Editor John W. Kieckhefer and Robert Mason.

## M. GOLDENBERG.

Formerly Carnart & Loid's, 928 7th Street.

## WRAPS.

—In variety of Styles.  
—In excellence of Qualities.  
—In littleness of Prices.  
The greatest manufacturers of wraps in the world supply this and our Baltimore store. Three times—and but as ideas.

Five quality all silk Pink Caps, all silk lined, full sweep, handsomely braided and beaded, deep shirred collar, and front edged with white tulle. Worth \$15. Only \$11.

Electric Silk Caps, 3 in. long, wide sweep, all silk line, deep shirred collar, and front edged with white tulle. Worth \$10. Only \$7.50.

M. GOLDENBERG, 928 Seventh Street.

## S. Kann, Sons &amp; Co.

8th and Market Space.

## A SHIRT SALE

Heavy Merino Undershirt

made with French neck, finished in a very good manner, silk binding, sizes 34 to 44. 25c

Natural Wool Gray

undershirts, pearl buttons, silk binding, made with French neck—drawers to match 'em, sizes of shirts 34 to 44; of drawers 30 to 40—35c

Extra Grade Merino

shirts, made French neck, silk binding, pearl buttons; a better shirt than other people sell for 75c; drawers to go with 'em—sizes of shirts 34 to 44; drawers 30 to 40—44c

Natural Wool Shirts

A very fine quality shirt which has enjoyed quite a sale—bound with silk, made with French neck and finished with pearl buttons—34 to 44 shirts; 50c

Norfolk and New Brunswick

underwear. Our line of this famous make is a complete one. It's a completeness that leaves nothing to be desired; we're selling the most magnificent shirt, in sizes from 34 to 46, and drawers to match, 30 to 44, for—\$1.25

Glastenbury Knitting Co.'s

underwear—a most extraordinary grade—we have a very choice line of shirts and drawers in natural gray and camel's hair at \$1.49

Natural Wool Undershirts

A special leader—the one in cut—at 75c

Scarlet Cashmere Wool

shirts—double breasted—just the thing for such cold weather as blizzards—\$1.39

Unlaundered Shirts

made of New York mill muslin, extra heavy sewing, 2100 linen-bosom, patent straps, reinforced back and front, hand worked button holes, sizes 14 to 18. Any length of sleeve. Just the kind of shirts regular haberdashers ask 50c for—35c, 3 for \$1.

S. Kann, Sons & Co.

8th and Market Space.

Open till 9 o'clock.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Allen's Grand Opera House.

TO-NIGHT  
The Minstrel Farce Comedy.

## Cupid's Chariot.

Presented by Raymond Moore's Comedians and George Thatcher's Twentieth Century Minstrels, Thirty-four Artists, under the management of Henry D. Seay.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee.

"THE NEW TRAMP OF LIFE IN NEW YORK," "HIS PURITAN WIFE," Thursday and Friday only.

"AN UNEQUAL MATCH," Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee, "THE LOVE CHASE."

Lafayette Square

JOHN W. ALBRITTON, Manager.

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

The Distinctive American Tragedian.

CRESTON CLARKE

and His Company, including

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To-night at 8—RICHIE LIEU.

Next week—THOMAS, O. STARR, and his "A WORLD OF TROUBLE."

Seats now on sale.

## CONVENTION HALL.

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## LAST NIGHT